

From the above observations, and one made at Berlin on June 7, M. Schubert has calculated the following parabolic elements:—

Perihelion passage, 1845, June 5<sup>h</sup>38<sup>m</sup>4<sup>s</sup>.

Log. least dist. .... 9<sup>h</sup>59<sup>m</sup>8<sup>s</sup>0

Longitude of perihelion.... 265° 10'5" } from Apparent

Longitude of ascending node 341 13'3" } Equinox of June 10.

Inclination ..... 50° 9'0"

Motion retrograde.

3. Observations made at Hamburg with the meridian circle, by C. Rumker, Esq. Communicated by Dr. Lee.

1845.	Mean Time Hamburg.	Right Ascension of Comet.	Declination of Comet.
June 9	<sup>h</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>s</sup> 12 26 44 <sup>h</sup> 7	84° 52' 57 <sup>h</sup> 0	+45° 28' 10 <sup>h</sup> 2
10	12 43 33 <sup>h</sup> 7	90 5 1 <sup>h</sup> 5	45 14 42 <sup>h</sup> 4
11	12 59 3 <sup>h</sup> 9	94 57 21 <sup>h</sup> 8	44 43 4 <sup>h</sup> 8
12	13 13 0 <sup>h</sup> 1	99 26 7 <sup>h</sup> 3	43 56 54 <sup>h</sup> 0
13	13 25 13 <sup>h</sup> 5	103 29 6 <sup>h</sup> 8	42 59 44 <sup>h</sup> 5
15	13 44 41 <sup>h</sup> 7	110 20 14 <sup>h</sup> 6	+40 44 56 <sup>h</sup> 9

Mr. Funk has thence computed the following elements of the comet:—

Perihelion passage, 1845, June 5<sup>h</sup>68<sup>m</sup>17<sup>s</sup>9, Greenwich Mean Time.

Perihelion ..... 262° 4' 39" } from apparent

Longitude of ascending node 337 51 56 } Equinox, June 9.

Inclination ..... 48 57 31

Log. perihelion distance .. 9<sup>h</sup>60<sup>m</sup>30<sup>s</sup>33

Motion retrograde.

VIII. Observations of Halley's Comet made in the year 1835, at Hamburg. By C. Rumker, Esq. Communicated by Dr. Lee.

These observations extend from 1835, August 28, to November 2: they have been carefully reduced, the places of all the stars with which the comet was compared having been previously ascertained with the meridian circle.

IX. Observations of *Mars* at his opposition in 1841. By C. Rumker, Esq. Communicated by Dr. Lee.

The President announced that the whole of the books of the late Mathematical Society had been delivered over to this Society, and had been arranged by Mr. Stratford, who would acquaint the meeting with a few of the particulars.

Mr. Stratford stated that the books received consisted of

76 volumes folio		
622	..	4to.
1442	..	8vo.
311	..	12mo.

131 books not bound or catalogued ; and that 6 volumes were yet to be delivered : that the Council had this day determined to complete the deficient sets of the most valuable works, to rearrange the library, and to prepare a new catalogue, uniting the books of the two societies as early as possible.

It was then moved by the Rev. R. Sheepshanks, seconded by Mr. Drach, and resolved unanimously, that the warm thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Stratford, for the trouble which he had taken in behalf of the Society, in carrying into effect the resolution of the last meeting with regard to the Mathematical Society.

Sir J. Herschel exhibited to the meeting a model of the surface of the moon, constructed by Frau Hofrätthin Witte, a lady resident in Hanover, from her own observations made with an achromatic telescope by Fraunhofer, placed in a small observatory on the roof of her dwelling-house, in that city. The model is composed of a mixture of mastic and wax, forming a globe 12 inches  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lines, Paris measure, in diameter, on which the positions and general outlines of the craters, and other remarkable features of the moon's surface, were in the first instance laid down from the latitudes and longitudes given by Messrs. Beer and Mädler in their work entitled *Der Mond*, and from their chart of the moon, and the modelling performed (with the aid of a magnifying glass) from the actual appearance of the objects as presented in the telescope above mentioned. The globe in question is the ten millionth part of the actual diameter of the moon, in which proportion, therefore, the horizontal linear dimensions of the several mountains, &c. are laid down. But, in respect of the height, a double proportion is adopted, since otherwise the relative heights would have been with difficulty distinguishable on so small a model. Sir J. Herschel having explained the nature and mode of construction of this admirable work (of which only one other exists, now in the Royal Museum of Berlin — both being originals, and attempts to multiply copies by taking plaster casts having hitherto failed), pointed out several of the principal craters, and explained the nomenclature adopted by Messrs. Beer and Mädler in their work referred to, in

describing the several characteristic peculiarities of the moon's surface. The model was, on the breaking up of the meeting, submitted to the closer inspection of the members.

It was then moved by Professor de Morgan, and seconded by Lieutenant Stratford, that the thanks of this meeting be given to Sir John Herschel, for his lucid explanation of the interesting model which had been exhibited.